The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

CHRISTIANITY BY THE CENSUS.

It appears by the census of 1870 that there were 21,655,062 church members and $354,483,581 worth of church property. In 1850 the figures were: Number of churches, 38,061; memberships, 14,234,825; property, $87,328,810. In 1860, the figures were: Churches, 54,009; memberships, 19,128,751; property, $171,397,932.

We believe that the census is made up by a computation from church sittings. Assuming them, however, to be correct, it shows that about one-half of the popula- of the United States consider themselves, or are considered, as members of churches, belonging to one or the other of the several Christian denominations. But there is another fact connected with the census exhibit which is worthy of note, and this is, that, with the exception of the Southern States, the churches are increasing more rapidly in wealth than in numbers. From 1850 to 1860 the wealth of the churches did not double by $3,259,970, but from 1860 to 1870 their wealth doubled, and more, by $11,000,000.

The increase of the number of churches from 1850 to 1860 was 15,948, or about 42 per cent.; the increase from 1860 to 1870 was only 9,073, or about 16 per cent. The increase of membership in the decade ending with 1860 was 4,893,926, or about 30 per cent.; the increase for the decade ending 1870 was only 2,536,311, or less than 11 per cent. The former decade, then, was marked by a greater proportionate multiplication of churches and memberships, and the latter by a much greater multiplication of wealth. The Quakers, Universalists and Moravians are the only sects that exhibit a falling off in their numbers. The Friends have decreased from 286,323 to 224,764 in twenty years; the Universalists from 235,219 to 210,884, and the Moravians from 114,980 to 25,700. [The Census goes into error just here. The Moravians have not decreased at all, but there has been a very steady *increase* during the last twenty years.] In the same time, however, the Friends have managed to increase their church property from $1,713,767 to $3,939,560; the Universalists from $2,856,095 to $5,672,325, and the Moravians from $444,167 to $709,100. The Methodists lead all other sects in numbers and posessions. The statistics class the two branches of this church under one head. They have 21,337 churches, 6,528,209 members and $69,854,121 of property. The Catholics are next to them in property, owning $60,985,566, and having 3,806 churches and 1,860,514 members. The regular Presbyterians come next in point of wealth to the amount of $39,229,221; 12,857 churches and 3,997,116 members. The regular Baptists own wealth to the amount of $39,229,221; 12,857 churches and $3,997,116 members. The Episcopalians have wealth to the amount of $36,514,549; 2,601 churches and 991,051 members. The Congregationalists own property to the value of $25,069,698; 2,719 churches and 1,117,212 members. The Lutherans own $14,917,787 of property; 2,776 churches and 977,432 members. The Dutch Reformed own $10,359,255 of property; 458 churches and 227,228 members. The Unitarians have $6,282,675 of property; 310 churches, and 155,471 members. The Jews have $5,155,234 of property; 152 churches, and 73,265 members.

The Roman Catholics show the largest increase of members, churches and property. The Lutherans are also represented as having increased very largely in wealth, churches and members, which may be attributed to the late heavy German immigration, while the most striking disproportion between the small increase of wealth and the small increase of churches and membership is in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations.

How a Gymnast Saved His Neck.

At a break-neck performance by the Leslie brothers the other day, one of them had a narrow escape. The three brothers were forty or fifty feet above the floor, on the trapeze, one of them hanging by his feet to the bar, and holding the hands of another brother, who hung suspended by them. The latter was to turn a somersault in the air, while in this position, throwing his feet upward, which his brother was in turn to seize, and a most extraordinary feat would have been accomplished. But Lew Leslie, the one in question, miscalculated the distance or the other missed his hold, and only one foot was caught. Unable to hold by one hand the brother next the bar was obliged to relinquish his grasp, and young Leslie fell headlong almost to the floor, but not quite; for when within less than a dozen feet of the hard flooring, by an almost superhuman effort, he turned a somersault in the air, and reached the floor unharmed. The audience held their breath in dreadful suspense, and rose almost as one man to greet the successful issue of the dangerous fall with rapturous cheering, after which Lew continued the performance.

A volume has been printed in Tennessee for distribution at the Vienna Exposition, setting forth the vast resources of the State and the advantages afforded to immigrants. Extracts from this volume will be published in pamphlet form and in different languages. The commissioners provided for by the Governor will be entrusted with the distribution of the work.—*Wm. Journal.*

CARL SCHURZ.

Wonderful Career of the Gifted German-American--He Sails for Europe.

[From the New York Sun.]

On Saturday last Senator Carl Schurtz sailed with his family in the Deutschland for a summer's pleasure trip in Europe. The Senator had been quietly stopping in in this city for a few days among his many friends and admirers, who with music and cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs as the steamship cast her moorings bade him a hearty good-by. The Senator intends to visit the principal European cities, particularly those of the Fatherland.

Carl Schurz was born in Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829, and studied at the collegiate institution in Cologne, and afterward at the University of Bonn. He went from the University dreaming of a German Republican Confederation. He became the editor of a liberal newspaper. He fostered the revolutionary spirit which culminated in actual hostilities near the year 1848. Abandoning his editorial chair he joined the revolutionists, taking part in the defence of Rastadt. Defeated, he fled to Switzerland, thence to Paris and London. In London he was a teacher and correspondent for three years.

BANISHED FOR LIFE.

Meantime the Prussian Government exiled him for life, and the decree was that if ever found on German territory he should be shot. His favorite professor in the university of Bonn had been meantime imprisoned for life, and young Schurz resolved to liberate him.

A certain German air was the great favorite of both, which they often played and sang together. A London organ maker made a hand organ for young Schurz, and among the German and Italian airs which it played was the professor's favorite. Then disguising himself as an Italian peasant, and secreting a coil of rope and several skeleton keys in his clothes he went to the fort and was admitted. He played awhile for the officers, and was then admitted to the prison to play to the political prisoners. Striking up the favorite tune, he soon had the pleasure of seeing his professor's face at a grating. To open that cell with a skeleton key was the work of a moment, and before they were discovered the professor and young Schurz were on the parapet. They lowered themselves on the rope, and ran to a small patch of wood, where two fleet horses were concealed. They escaped to London.

A LEADER HERE AS ELSEWHERE.

In 1852 Mr. Schurz immigrated to this country. He naturally became a conspicuous member of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, taking a leading part in its proceedings, and was selected by President Lincoln in 1861 as Minister to Spain. When the war broke out he resigned and returned, and was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run *and in the* battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga. He was the *Presiden* of the *Chicago Convention* of 1868 which *nominated* Gen. Grant, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed John B. Henderson of Missouri, and took his seat March 4, 1869. A few days ago, through the influence of Prince Bismark, the German Government removed his disability, and in recognition of his genius extended an invitation to him to revisit his native land. The whole American people, without distinction of party, will wish him pleasure and a happy return.

The Recent New York Horror—An Awful Domestic Tragedy.

The New York papers give the shocking particulars of the murder of her two children, in that city, on Wednesday, by Annie Hennessy, the wife of Geo. Hennessey. Mrs. Hennessey, it seems, has recently become very melancholy, expressing fears of her salvation hereafter. She had three children, aged respectively five, and three and six months. The two youngest were victims of her insanity.

Hennessey came home from his work in the evening and found his room locked. He rapped and could get no answer, except that he heard his wife walking up and down the room.—After waiting a half hour he tried to force the door, and then it was opened from the inside. Entering the room he saw his wife with her hand uplifted, looking down into a wash-tub which was on the floor in the centre of the room. In the tub were the bodies of the two children, George and Francis. At first Hennessy thought his wife had been washing the children, but he soon realized that his children were dead.—He saw they had been choked and then roasted on the stove, to which hair and skin adhered. In the agony of the moment he said, "My God! Annie, what is this? What does this mean?" The poor demented woman said "Hush; dont tell any one. Is's all right now; we'll be happy by-and-by!" The two bodies were horribly mutilated, the features being unrecognizable. The flesh was burned from their faces and shoulders and their eyes had been roasted out. Her elder child, a little girl of five years, was found quietly asleep in bed in another room, unharmed by the crazy mother. The children were evidently first strangled, then stripped, and roasted on the top of the stove, as portions of the flesh and hair were found on the stove, and the room was filled with a sickening smell of burned flesh. She had also stabbed both of them in the neck and twisted their heads around, and bent them over in order to get their bodies into the tub.—Dr. Thompson, the family physician, was sent for, and pronounced the woman insane. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—The sugar crop in Louisiana has failed so disastrously during the last two seasons that this year the area devoted to the cane will be much diminished, not only from the above cause, but from the failure of several New Orleans agents, which has crippled the means of the planters. In the lower part of the State attention has been turned by the sugar planters to the cultivation of rice.

"The Mills of the Gods Grind Slowly."

Thirty-five years ago, an officer of the United States Government, committed a dastardly and treacherous act, which tarnished the hitherto bright and spotless escutcheon of his country with a deep, dark and damnable stain—caused the blush of shame to suffuse the cheeks of thousands of his fellow-citizens, and drew down upon his own head the well-earned execration and contempt of the whole civilized world. That officer was General Jessup, and that act of baseness and cowardice was the capture of the noble, heroic and doughty Seminole chieftain, Osceola, while upon a visit to his camp, under the sacred and iviolable protection of a flag of truce.

Nearly forty years have rolled away since the perfidious capture of Osceola, and the country has meantime been involved in a long and bloody war, before which, during which and after which, events of gigantic proportions have crowded thickly and fast upon the pages of our national history, some leaving a light in their wake, others bequeathing only dark and dreary shadows to mark their track, but during all that period, and notwithstanding the grand and colossal scenes that have passed in review before our vision, as we gazed with wonder upon the huge and shifting kaleidoscope of our times, the eye of the avenging God, has never closed or slept for a moment; the memory of that foul deed has never grown faint or dim, its record is as fresh and clear and legible in the chronicles of Heaven, as when first written there, by the hand that engraved the sign of murder upon the brow of Cain. The deed of the pale-face and even the race, upon which the gross and damning trenchery was practised by the minions of an arrogant, relentless and domineering Government, had almost ceased to repeat the story of their great and grievous wrong around their camp-fires, in their wigwams, to their squaws and little children, when lo, and suddenly, the long delayed hour of retribution comes, and the God of vengeance arouses from his seeming slumber and launches his thunderbolt at the head of the Government that enacted the cruel treachery. He raises up in the far Occident, in the land of the setting sun, beside the waters of the Pacific, a scion of the same persecuted and down-trodden race, who, mayhap, was an unborn babe when the wrong was wrought, to serve as the instrument and minister of his wrath, and to avenge the almost forgotten sleeper who reposes upon a distant island, lashed by the restless billows of the Atlantic. In 1873 an untamed and untutored savage of the Western wilds, a warrior of a strange tribe of red men, a famous Modoc chieftain, shoots down a distinguished officer of the Government that betrayed Osceola, while in conference with him under the protection of a flag of truce.

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly," but they grind inevitable retribution from their ponderous stones. The infamous capture of Osceola is at last avenged by captain Jack, upon the person and in the blood of General Canby.—*Sumter News.*

Glass Clothing.

To those only acquainted with glass in its ordinary and brittle form, the possibility of spinning and weaving it would seem incredible. Yet a composition of glass made in Vienna is wrought into curled or frizzled yarns, of the uses of which the following description is given:

"These frizzled threads are said to surpass in fineness not only the finest cotton, but even a single cocoon thread, and their softness and elasticity are like that of silk lint. Recently this woven glass flock wool has been used as a substitute for ordinary wool wrappings for patients suffering from gout, and its use for this purpose has been, it is stated, successful; chemists and apothecaries have also found it useful for filtering.

"The smooth threads are now woven into textile fabrics, which are made into cushions, carpets, tablecloths, shawls, neckties, cuffs, collars, and a variety of other garments, etc., and they may likewise be used for weaking the figures in brocaded silk or velvet. As a material for tapestry, for covering furniture, for laces, embroidery, hosiery, etc., it is believed that this glass tissue will, at some future time, occupy a prominent place.

"In softness the glass yarn almost approaches silk, and to the touch it is like the finest wool or cotton. It possesses remarkable strength, and not only remains unchanged in light and warmth, but it is not altered by moisture or acids. Spots may readily be removed by washing, being inflammable and incombustible, as well as having great brilliancy and beauty of colors, it is specially suitable for dress fabrics—such fabrics for this purpose being much warmer, too, than those of cotton or wool; at the same time they are of low specific gravity.'

Shocking Barbarity in Africa.

In reference to the late treaty ratified between Bonny and Opodo, on the west coast of Africa, a barbarous custom was observed on the 1st of March. It appears that King Ja Ja, of Opodo, sent up to Bonny a slave to be killed, as a binding ratification of the treaty lately entered into. This custom is called chopping Ju ju, and is most horribly revolting. The poor victim is first marked in a straight line from the crown of the head down the front of the body with a sharp knife, cutting deep into the flesh. He is then held by two or three stout fellows, and chopped in two halves; his entrails are scattered about, and Ja ja's Ju ju man, taking one-half of the body, throws it into the ebbing tide; the Bonny Ju ju man taking the other half and doing the same. King George of Bonny endeavored to prevent this sacrifice of human life, and offered cows instead, but gross superstition still reigns paramount there. As an instance of the fearfully ignorant state of the natives on this part of the coast, notwithstanding the number of missionary establishments, this poor man, before being sacrificed, was walking about Bonny for three or four days quite indifferent to his fate, though he knew it, blindly solacing himself with the idea that when he met those again who were going to kill him now he would do the same to them.

Particulars of the Riot at O'Brien's Circus.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* of Tuesday evening gives the following details of the riot at O'Brien's circus in that city, of which the main facts have already been stated. It says:

Long before 7 o'clock last evening the ticket-wagon of O'Brien's circus was besieged by a clamorous crowd, all eager to obtain tickets of admission. The rush continued until after 8 o'clock, when the wagon was closed, the large tent by this time being filled with over seven thousand people. The performance commenced, but was soon interrupted by a large number of ruffianly boys and young men, who crowded into the ring in such a manner as to seriously interfere with the actions of the performers. Although there was room beyond the ropes, all requests for them to step back were met with insulting responses, seeing which the performers retired to their dressing-room, despairing of being allowed to continue their performance.

The ruffians then stepped beyond the bounds of all order and respect, and, yelling like demons, rushed toward the dressing-tent. The scene which followed beggars description. Women shrieked, children cried, men shouted, and a general panic ensued. The failure of the circus company to provide sufficiet police support then had its effect in allowing the riotous crowd to act as they pleased. Some rushed into the side-tents, while others commenced breaking the seats and cutting the canvas and tent poles. One rascal from the outside raised the canvas and fired a pistol under it, which only served to heighten the general panic. Many persons were trumpled and bruised; but none, fortunately, were seriously injured. Special Officee Bacon, while striving to restore order, was set upon by a mob and knocked down and trampled.

Finally, the rioters rushed outside, and seizing the tent-wagon hurried it down Lombard Street and dumped it into the Christiana River. The cook-waggon was served likewise at the foot of Third Street. The ticket-wagon was rushed up Fourth Street to Poplar, where several policemen recaptured it from the crowd, and turned it into the gutter. The crowd made determined efforts to retake it, and hurled volleys of stones until the officers drew their pistols, when they desisted. For a long time the mob continued to linger in the vicinity, but, as the officers were vigilant, further depredations were prevented. Three of the rioters were arrested and confined to the cells.

During the *melee* several officers were struck with stones, and one of them was knocked down with a black-jack. The circus men kept out of the way and escaped injury. The ticket-wagon was somewhat scratched and broken, as were also the other wagons, which were fished out of the creek about 3 o'clock this morning.

The affair was a most disgraceful one, it was simply an ebullition of that riotous spirit for which the "Old Churchers," who were foremost in the row, are notorious. The circus officials were anxious to do all in their power to preserve order, but after the start all overtures to restore peace were promptly overruled.

Honorable Stealing.

We were struck with this term in reading Hawk's History of North Carolina, where mention is made of one Thomas Cavendish, the son of a gentleman, himself a gentleman and man of fortune, who came with Greenville in the second Raleigh expedition for the settlement of North Carolina. Thomas Cavendish, like Milton S. Littlefield, was a carpet-beggar. We read on page 93, vol. 1, of Hawks: "He was extravagant and wasteful, and ere long found himself with finances considerably reduced. After the fashion of his day he resolved to go into the business of honorable stealing, and to plunder the Spaniards on the high seas, as a gentlemen Corsair. This practice was by no means, uncommon, even among men of fortune. Cavendish obtained a commission from Queen Elizabeth, and cruised on the coast of South America. He was a desperate adventurer. He circumnavigated the globe in twenty-five months. He burned and plundered a considerable number of Spanish towns on the coast of South America. Off the coast of California he captured the annual treasury ship of Spain, filled with merchandise, and $122,000 in silver. He arrived safely in England, rich enough to purchase and earldom, and was knighted by the Queen."

Such was a carpet-baggar near three hundred years ago.

There was peril in this "honorable stealing." Our carpet-baggars who have been engaged in "honorable stealing," had the Federal government first to conquer and overrun the country before they would begin their stealing, for disguise it as you, may, they have been sustained by the power and patronage of the government.

These "honorable rogues" of to-day are richer than Tom Cavendish, who with his $122,000 in silver purchased an earldom. We were told in 1869 of a letter picked up in a hotel in Raleigh and written by a member of the Legislature, telling his wife that he made $400 by voting for a United States Senator. "Honorable stealing" was common three hundred years ago, and it seems to be more common now than it was then. Nor is that all, for the rogues fill high places and seem to lose no character by their stealing.

O tempora! O mores!

Raleigh Sentinel.

The Raleigh *News* says: Doc Holland, a colored man, being very ill at his residence on East Lenoir street, near the Central Depot, sent for his brother, King Holland, and his wife to attend his death-bed. When near the city limits the horse became frightened and ran off with the buggy that contained King and his wife. Both were thrown out, and King escaped with only a slight injury. His wife, Martha Holland, was fatally injured and taken to the house of her dying brother.—Both died within a few minutes of each other, and were buried together.

Commander Wm. Smith, in command of the frigate Congress when sank by the rebel ram Merrimac, is adead, ged 70.

A Horrible Story of Hayti.

At mission meeting last Thursday night at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn, Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, made an address on the condition of Hayti, from which he has lately returned. The facts he presented in regard to the population was very remarkable indeed. Hayti, the western part of the island, has 600,000 inhabitance, and St. Domingo, the eastern part, but 200,000. Of the 600,000 people in Hayti, Bishop Coxe says that but 100,000 are nominally Christians, while, 500,000 are savages and barbarians. For twelve miles back of Part-au-Prince is one unbroken desolation. The mud houses and half-naked savages greeting Bishop Coxe everywhere made him think he was traveling with Livingstone in the heart of Africa. As to their religion he says that they worship the spirit of evil, not because they love him, but to propitiate him; that they are mild and inoffensive, and receive the preachers kindly, merely because they think that by doing this they will propitiate the white man's devil. There are even men in authority who, when they enter the Christian Cathedrals, mumble their barbarous prayers to their own evil spirit. Bishop Coxe adds that "their superstition leads them to the most horrid rites—the most fearful orgies. At least once a year they make a sacrifice to this evil spirit which they worship, and human life is the sacrifice. Between Christmas and Epiphany they make this sacrifice, and they prepare children for it, and they feed upon them. Cannibals in a few days sail of your own shores! Think of it! I should not dare repeat it unless it was literally true."

This is the result of negro rule, pure and simple. To such complexion has come the experiment of setting up a government in which the white man was to be and has been denied all voice of power.

Photographic Feat.

A San Francisco photographer has succeeded in obtaining a picture of a race-horse going at its highest speed. A local paper states that the artist procured all the sheets to be had in the stable, and with these made a reflecting back ground. Over this *Occident* was trained to trot, and everything was then in readiness for the trial. The great difficulty was to transfix an impression while the horse was moving at the rate of thirty-eight feet to the second. The first experiment of opening and closing the camera on the first day left no result; the second day with increased velocity in opening and closing, a shadow was caught. On the third day, the artist having studied the matter thoroughly, contrived to have two boards slip past each other by touching a spring, and in so doing to leave an eighth of an inch opening for the five hundredth part of a second, as the horse passed, and by an arrangement of double lenses, crossed, secured a negative that shows *Occident* in full motion—a perfect likeness of the horse. The space of time was so small that the spokes of the wheel of the sulky were caught as if they were not in motion. This is probably the most wonderful success in photographing ever yet achieved.

Domestic Management.

No folly is, perhaps so common in the present day as that of families living beyond their incomes. This arises, of course from the want of reflection on what the consequences of such conduct must infallibly be. It is the duty of all—no matter in what rank they move—to regulate their expenditures to their incomes, as nearly as can be calculated, and, if possible, to live at a much lower rate. If a family have a thousand dollars a year, it should live upon seven hundred; if it have only five hundred it should do with four hundred at the most. A little experience in housekeeping will show the propriety of this regulation, for unforseen outlays are continually arising and must be provided against; besides, there are urgent reasons for making some provisions against the day of sickness and death, calamities from which no family is exempted. We are willing to believe that most persons are disposed to live within their means, but their intention is never so strong as to enable them to withstand the temptation to fall into extravagant habits. They are generally borne away by the bad example offered by acquaintances some of whom may have a better income than themselves, or may be reckless of how much debt they contract. Carried away into the commission of excess by example, and dreading to be ridiculed for not "doing as others families do," numberless families bring themselves into a series of distressing pecuniary difficulties humiliating to good principle, and not unfrequently productive of ruin in the worldy prospects.

The Herald of *Health* for May has a forcible article, which compares the habit among English women of spending a portion of each day alone—in a country tramp, for instance—with the American fashion of entertaining from morning until night. The drain upon the constitution, which in the latter case the unceasing effort of blending magnetisms makes inevitable, is considered a great cause of the early breaking down of the women of this country. Even the sick room is filled with visitors, and the patient, made ill with too much company, is prevented by the same cause from recovering.

The official declaration of the result of the Connecticut State election gives Democratic Governor elect Ingersoll a majority of 3,237 over both the other candidates.

Hon. A. M. Waddell will give the naval cadetship to the boy who stands the best competitive examination in Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d and 23rd inst.

A California firm recently shipped a hundred bales of cotton to Liverpool, being the first consignment of California grown cotton.

Mr. Moses Roundtree, of Wilson, N. C., shipped garden peas to the North on last Saturday.—*Plaindealer.*

The Post Office at Rowan Mills, Rowan county, N. C., has been discontinued.

General News.

IS CAPTAIN JACK A JERSEYMAN?—A story is in circulation in Newark, New Jersey, to the effect that a few years since there dwelt in the 13th ward a number of Indian half-breeds, who gained a living well-digging. One of these had a son, named Jack, who was noted as a ruffian and desperado of the worst type. After five years' service in the United States army this Jack returned to Newark, opened a low groggery, but so great a nuisance did it become that the authorities closed it. Finally "Jack" went west, and it is asserted by those who knew him in Newark, that his *personnel* tallies in every particular with the description of this Modoc chief. It is also plausibly set forth that "Jack" is likely Jack, from the fact that his fellow fiends incarnate, "Steamboat Charley" and "Boston Charley," once dwelt in the east.

SALE OF THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.—On last Monday the old desks and chairs in the hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, were sold at auction. The old Speaker's chair, upholstered in crimson velvet, brought $96. It was purchased by James Wormley, (colored). This chair was made in 1823 by Robert K. Boyd, and has been occupied by the following speakers: Henry Clay, John W. Taylor, Andrew Stevenson, Henry Hubbard, John Bell, James K. Polk, R. M. T. Hunter, John White, John W. Jones, George W. Hopkins, John W. Davis, R. C. Winthrop, Howell Cobb and Linn Boyd. This chair has not been in use for the past six or eight years, but was purchased at a sale at the capitol a few years ago for $38. The owner having no use for it, and it having been preserved in the same order as when it was used, it w s put up again and brought the amount named.

In some parts of California, we are informed, where unseasonable frosts occur, it is the custom to build at night, when a freeze is expected, large fires on the windward side of the field or garden exposed; the heat of the fires and smoke passing over the field warms the atmosphere and saves the crops. In the country where wood and brush are plenty, there is everywhere a preventive for the losses and annoyances which comes to us occasionally in the way of killing frosts in April and May. The thing is worth a trial.—*Wm. Star.*

The mining suit of Raymond & Ely vs. The Hermes Mining Company, involving immense interests in Nevada, has been tried in the United States Court at Pioche, and decided in favor of the Hermes Company. The suit has been pending ten months, and large sums were wagered on the result. The opposing lawyers have challenged each other, and a free fight over the matter took place, in which three persons were wounded, one fatally. There is great excitement in San Francisco, where many brokers lose heavily by the verdict against Raymond & Ely.

WHAT FACTORIES DO FOR A TOWN.—Fall River, Mass., in 1810, had a population of 1296, now it has 34,835. It has now 33 cotton manufacturing companies with an aggregate capital of $14,470,000, with 1,209,664 spindles, 27,756 looms, employing 14,370 hands, using over 125,000 bales of cotton, and turning out 310,625,000 yards of cloth annually.

Speaking generally, says the London *Morning Post,* it is not to the United States that any of us would turn in search of the fruits of good government. The corruption recently disclosed in all the departments of the Administration point to a low moral tone, and the absence of that honor and integrity which ought to be the conspicuous quality of public men.

Joseph T. Curry, who styles himself the prophet Yahveh, divinely commissioned to teach a new dispensation, convicted of fornication at the last term of Columbia Superior Court, has been sentenced by Judge Gilson to imprisonment for six months in the county jail and to pay five hundred dollars.

Java is devastated by a famine. The climate is unusually humid and the rains abundant, but a drought had prevailed from August to February, the rice crop had failed, and hundreds of people had died of hunger in the neighborhood of Samarang.—*Wm. Journal.*

A load of furniture worth $6,000 was stolen in New York by robbers, who knocked the driver off the team, and threw a boy in the street. The owner caught one, but while waiting the arrival of a policeman the other robber drove away with the team.

Since the beginning of the present century the people of the United States have increased sevenfold, while that of Great Britain has only doubled. According to the last census the population of the United States was 33,558,371.—*Wm. Journal.*

There are rumors of fraud in the revenue department of North Carolina. Supervisor Perry, under orders from Washington city, has been conducting investigations for some time, and discoveries have been made of fraudulent returns by deputy collectors.

A woman and her four children, who lived near the Staunton river, in Campbell county, not far from where the Lynchburg and Danville railroad crosses the stream, were surrounded by a fire in the woods on Friday last, and all perished in the flames.

The destruction of life at San Salvador was greater than was at first reported. It is now stated that 5,000 persons were killed by the earthquake and $12,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

The 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss will occur on the 6th of July. A proposition has been started among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pa., to honor it with suitable ceremonies of celebration.

On the 17th inst., the temperance societies of Charlotte and Steele Creek, N. C., will visit Davidson College. A flag is to be presented to the Cadets of Temperance by the ladies on that occasion.

Two hundred troops have left New York for San Francisco.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

We clip the following two articles from an exchange. Important decisions are beginning to reach us every week, some of which will materially change the present state of affairs. We learn that several cases in Bankruptcy will be brought before the United States Supreme Court at the earliest possible day:—

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important decision has just been given by Judge Tourgee, in the case of Anne M. Ruffin against the Board of Commissioners of Orange county, N. C. The plaintiff made application through counsel, John W. Graham, to be relieved from taxation upon money on hand and deposited April 1st, 1872. The commissioners refused the relief, and the plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court. After argument, it was decided that in accordance with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, no State can tax United States Treasury notes or National Bank notes on hand or on deposit. It was further argued for defendant that as a certificate of deposit had been given, the evidence of debt was in fact a credit and as such subject to taxation. Upon this it was decided that no State can impose a tax upon obligations given by one party to another; said tax impairing the obligation of the contract, as recently decided by the United States Supreme Court.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL COTTON TAX.—The Atlanta *Herald* is in receipt of information that the United States Court of Claims has decided that the cotton tax law, under which some eighty-eight millions of dollars were collected, was unconstitutional. It appears that this decision was arrived at by the Court in the case of Mr. Berg, who, instead of petitioning Congress to refund the tax paid by him, brought suit in the Court of Claims for its recovery. The *Herald* says a private letter has been received from Washington announcing that the judgment of the court is against the constitutionality of the law, although the decision has not yet been officially promulgated. We were not aware that the Court of Claims had jurisdiction of a constitutional question which has been so ingeniously dodged by the Supreme Court of the United States. If this news is reliable, it will be of unusual interest to a large number of our readers.

LOUSIANA AFFAIRS.—The unfortunate affairs in Louisiana are far from being settled. It is thought that Kellog will soon make a requisition for Federal troops. As soon as the requisition is made the President will issue a proclamation in the most positive language, admonishing the citizens of Louisiana to preserve peace, deposing the McEnery government and proclaiming Kellog as the lawful Governor and announcing the intention of the Executive to sustain Kellogg with the whole military force of the country, if necessary.

In a few days there may be stirring times in Louisiana.

The following dispatch gives an idea of the condition of affairs in one county:

NEW IBERIA, LA., May 8.—The latest advices from St. Martinsville report the situation unchanged. During the skirmish yesterday afternoon a young lady of sixteen was wounded in the neck and one man in the arm. It appears that the police fired on some houses thinking there were armed men within. Badger's position is considered precarious, and his retreat may be expected at any time. The Mayor of the town has been imprisoned for high treason. The number of Metropolitans wounded are less than heretofore reported. The people here are less excited to-day but firm, and all look for startling news. Some white men were heard urging negroes to take up arms yesterday and one threatening to buck and gag one of our best citizens for discountenancing such a proceeding. The project however has failed so far as the negroes are concerned. They say its not their fight.

RAILROAD TAX.—The Winston *Sentinel* says: "E. Belo, Esq., has commenced suit against the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth county to obtain a mandamus to compel them to levy a tax to meet the payment of bonds to the amount of $19,650, which fell due on the 1st of January, 1873. The Board will resist the application upon the ground that the bonds are invalid owing to certain irregularities in the issuing of the same.

Winston Tobacco Market.

Judging from the stir and commotion about the warehouses Tuesday must have been the gala-day of the season. Over Seventy-five thousand pounds of Tobacco were sold at satisfactory prices. We notice a large number of manufacturers from Charlotte, Statesville and other sections of the State, buying their stock on this market, and think it speaks well for Winston as a Tobacco Market.

TERRIFIC STORM.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 10th, says:

On Friday night one of the most terrific hail storms and tornadoes ever witnessed in that section, passed over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad between Manson and Henderson, tearing trees up by the roots and devastating all in its course. The storm took a sweep it is said, of some seven miles, and has left nothing in its track.

The building of the Western Telegraph Company, on Broadway, New York, will be ten stories high above the sidewalk. The whole height of the building and tower will be two hundred and twenty-six feet. Over the main entrance will be the stattues of Franklin and Morse. This building will cost $1,000,000, and will be one of the principal architectural ornaments of New York. It will be finished May 1, 1874.

Think of it, Louisiana has one million less acres in cultivation than in 1860. The white population has decreased more in the last year than it had increased twelve years before. Bonds have depreciated from thirty to ninety per cent. in value. And this is Grant's happy rehabilitation.

Eighteen horses were burnt alive in a stable at St. Josephs, Mo., a few days ago

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Salmon Portland Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in the city of New York on the 7th inst. Several members of his family were at his bedside at the time of his death.

Judge Chase had been in feeble health for many months, but the public had no recent information of his last illness.

A brief biographical sketch of a man who occupied the highest judicial position in America may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Judge Chase was born in the town of Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 13th day of January, 1808, and therefore at the time of his death was a few months over 65 years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the year 1826. From 1826 to 1829, he taught school in the City of Washington, and while teaching, read law under the distinguished Virginian, William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States under President Jefferson. Mr. Chase taught the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and other distinguished men.

In 1830, he located in Cincinnati to practice his chosen profession. In 1834 he prepared an edition of the statutes of Ohio, which soon surperseded all similar publications and is now regarded as authority in the Courts of that State. He soon acquired a high standing as a lawyer.

As a politician, Mr. Chase took no active part in politics until 1841, when he made himself conspicuous as an anti-slavery leader, and belonged to what was known as the Free-soil party. In 1849, by a fusion of the Democrats and Free-soilers he was elected United States Senator. In 1852, he withdrew from the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore which nominated Franklin Pierce, because it approved of the compromise of 1850. In 1854, he was elected Governor of Ohio, and was afterwards re-elected. In 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, which he resigned to take the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

POSTAL CARD DECISION.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber recently received a letter asking whether postal cards containing notices of assessment, &c., which have been once properly transmitted through the mails, and the stamp thereon cancelled, can after their being returned to the sender in a stamped envelope with the remittance, be transmitted to the person originally addressed with the word "paid" stamped or endorsed thereon or placing upon the card a one-cent adhesive stamp.

The Postmaster-General to day decided that such cards can be so transmitted upon payment of the required postage of one cent each. This decision will be largely availed of by Masonic and other associations in the collection of dues and assessments.

The Postmaster-General to day decided that postmasters are not authorized to sell postal-cards to any person, in large quantities or small, for more or less than one cent each. For discount, therefore, can be allowed to purchasers or agents who desire to keep the cards on hand for sale to the public.

LATEST NEWS.

THE MODOC WAR.—The remains of the missing soldiers were found among the rocks in the Lava Beds. Active operations have commenced against these Indians, who are now said to be out of the Lava Beds and fleeing towards the Goose Lake country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties were in close pursuit at latest dates.

LAVA BEDS, May 10.—The Modocs captured a quartermaster's train of three wagons, eleven mules, and three horses.—Three soldiers were wounded. Several large fires have been seen in Capt. Jack's camp, evidently a celebration of their victory. Gen. Davis and staff left under an escort of Lieut. Miller and a detachment of the 1st Cavalry.

Later.—Two squaws sent to reconnoitre report that Capt. Jack has left the position from which he made fight on the 26th ult. The cavalry and Warm Spring Indians have been ordered to scour the lava beds to find the Modocs. The troops are ordered to move with five days rations.

ANOTHER MODOC TRIUMPH.—Since the foregoing, a special from the lava beds says that Captain Hasbrouck's scouting party were attacked by the Modocs, and were completely surprised. Four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian were killed, and six soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian wounded. Capt. Hasbrouck rallied his men and charged, when the Modocs scattered through the woods. Several volleys were fired among them, but it is not known whether or not any Modocs were hurt. The troops captured 25 horses. Capt. Jack wore Canby's uniform. Thirty-three Modocs were engaged. When the last courier left the troops were between the Indians and their lava strongholds.—Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Indians are nearly out of ammunition.

We are pleased to learn that three new cotton factories are being built at Columbus, Georgia. The factories now in operation in that city consume 7,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Mrs. Canby, wife of the murdered General, is hopelessly sick.

The stringency of the New York money market is passing away.

PENITENTIARY.—The Sheriff of Davidson county added four to the Penitentiary roll, on the 12th, making 407 convicts now in that prison.

FOREIGN.

The London *Telegraph* has a special that the Emperor of Germany while holding a review at St. Petersburg received a bullet in his helmet. The adjutant was severely wounded. The shot was fired by a priest.

The French government supports England's efforts to suppress the slave trade on the eastern coast of Affrica.

SPAIN.—According to Madrid dates of May 10th, reinforcements have been sent to the Spanish troops at Navara, who defeated the Carlists commanded by Dorregary. An official report of the engagement says that six republicans were killed and 114 wounded.

The advance of General Kautman's command was surprised by Bakara horsemen, and all killed by impalement.

A Maine Horror—Terrible Murder—The Assassin Hanged by Disguised Men.

A telegram from Houlton, Me., May 2d, gives the following account of a lynching affair in that State, which has been briefly mentioned in our telegraphic columns: "Last Saturday night the store of David Dudley, Ball's Mill, Mapleton, was robbed by a desperate man named James Cullen. Monday a warrant was issued for his arrest, and Granville A Hayden, deputy sheriff for Presque Isle, started for him, taking W. H. Bird and Thomas Hubbard, of Mapleton, to assist. The burglar was traced to Swanbock's Shingle Camp, Chapman Plantation, and arrested. Tuesday night it was decided to stop in camp over night, and the party went to bed. Near morning Cullen awoke, and with an axe chopped off the heads of Hayden and Hubbard. Swanbock and Bird were awakened by the noise, witnessed the awful deed, and escaped. Cullen kindled a fire and burned the bodies of the murdered men and fired the camp. Swanbock and Bird hurried to the settlement and gave the alarm. Parties started in search of the murderer, and a message was sent to Presque Isle with great haste. The wildest excitement prevailed. Reaching camp, nothing remained to tell of the awful murder except a heap of ruins, a few fragments of bones, and a bunch of keys. The murderer was traced to his house in Mapleton. The wife denied his presence, but finally owned that he was hiding in the cellar, where he was found by Constable Hughes and assistants. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he wished he had killed Swanbock and Bird. He was started for Presque Isle, having proceeded two miles, when the parties were met by a large party of disguised men, who took possession of the prisoner, who still exulted in his guilt, regretting that he had not made a clean job of it. He wished he had killed his wife and child, and then he could be hung willingly. The disguised men placed a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree prepared for the purpose. When dead he was cut down and placed in a box made to receive the remains of his victims. Cullen is said to have murdered a lawyer in Brunswick, where he resided till within two years. Hayden offered him a chance to escape if he would leave the country, but he was afraid to return to the provinces, and agreed to go with him peaceably in the morning. Hayden was highly esteemed throughout the country, where he was well known. He leaves a wife and one child. The voice of the people is, "Served the murderer right." Hubbard was unmarried.

Fashionable Worshippers.

The New York *Sun* presents the following graphic description of the appearance of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church and audience last Sunday:

Plymouth church yesterday morning could not hold anything like the throng that pressed for admission. It was the day for the reception of new members and the exhibition of the newest spring fashions. The platform resembled a horticultural side-show. There were two vases of flowers on the table, and a stand of flowers with a four-feet glass tube and a vine creeping around it on Mr. Beecher's left, and the rostrum seemed to be growing out of a parterre.—The numerous courteous ushers, dressed in elegant attire and with shiny hair, wore beautiful roses in their button-holes, giving one the impression that the Sunday morning's florage must have been extensive.

The vast audience themselves resembled a floresent globe. The skill of fashonable tailors and illustrious modistes showed its impress on all around. The gentlemen wore matchless coats and glittering vests, and arranged their well-waxed moustaches with gloved fingers of every hue and tint. The ladies attire was so elaborote that in many cases nearly a cubic foot of the superior air had to be encroached on to find space for the full exhibition of the dazzling head gear.—Flowers, buds, sprays, leaves, grasses, gold-dust, globules of dew, and a hundred other delicate mimicries of nature bobbed and fluttered, and the still beauty of the pearl or the flashing glory of the diamond lends its attraction to the pyramidal wonder.

Execution of George Lea for Rape.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., May 6.

George Lea, colored, was executed here to-day for the crime of rape, committed on the 20th of March last, upon the person of Miss Ann Kearsey, a white lady 74 years of age, living on the road leading from here to Milton. There were about four thousand persons of all ages, sexes, colors and conditions, present. The execution was well nigh public, owing to the low fence enclosing the jail yard, which was scarcely as high as the drop on the scaffold. When the condemned man appeared on the scaffold he was enveloped in a ghostly white shroud. He warned all young men against the use of whiskey, admitted his crime, and the justice of his sentence, and hoped to meet all his hearers in heaven. He said he had nothing against the sheriff who was about to kill him. Declared he loved him and bid him good bye. At 1. 40 p. m. the drop fell and the rope broke. The neck was lacerated and the form of the condemned writhed as if in great agony but he was fully conscious and only stunned. A second rope was procured which being adjulated, the condemned man said "Good-bye" again and the drop fell at 1. 51 p. m. The fall was over five feet, and after hanging 33 minutes, life was declared extinct. The body was cut down and delivered to his friends for interment. C.

A destructive fire is reported at Stantonsburg, Wilson county, on the night of the 27th ult. The stores of Joseph Peacock, Dr. Ward and Moye, and several others, were burned together with most of their contents.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from Franklin county on the 30th of April, says that all the fruit west of the Blue Ridge was killed by the recent cold "snap" in Virginia.

The Raleigh Sentinel was shown an egg that was found on the plantation of B. Y. Rogers, Esq. It was shaped like an old fashioned gourd with a curved handle.

In 1870 the population of Charlotte was 4,473, that of the whole township being about 6,600. In 1860 it was 2,265, and in 1850, only 1,065.—*Observer*.

Geo. E. Tinker, Esq., has been appointed by his honor, Judge Brooks, Clerk of the Pamlico U. S. District Court, vice Charles Hibbard, Esq., resigned.

The first through passenger train from Charlotte to Greenville, S. C., over the R. & R. A. L. R. R., left Charlotte on Monday morning of last week.

Mr. G. J. Rogers, of New York, who had been spending the winter in Greensboro, died Wednesday, at the Benbow House, of consumption.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY AT JERUSALEM.—A great ceremony, called "The Burying of the Law," lately took place in the Spanish synagogue of Jerusalem. It happens once in every eight or ten years, and is accompanied by the following circumstances: There is in the "Talmud Torach" synagogue a subterranean cave, wherein every old leaf torn out from any holy book, worn out Bible, Gemara, and phylactery, is deposited by all the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem of every Minhag. After eight or ten years, when the cave is full, these old papers and books are brought out and put up into bales. This done, the people begin to assemble at a given time in the afternoon. A *cosher* (or faultless) Sepher Torah, richly ornamented and jewelled, is brought by the Chacham Bashi, and carried by him, and the other rabbis in turn, at the head of the procession. He is followed by other rabbis; next come the bales, seventy or eighty in number, each carried by a Jew; and the rest of the people. The procession slowly winds its way out of the Zion gate for some distance along the city wall, and then descends into the valley of Jehosaphat, where the burial ground is situated. Here is a very deep well, wherein the bales are finally thrown, amidst the singing of the joyous crowd.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN THE TEA TRADE.—The depressed condition of the New York tea trade causes considerable anxiety in that city, and the discrimination as to names on time sales is very close. Fortunately the importers, who carry a very large proportion of the entire stock on hand, are nearly all wealthy firms, and it is thought will be able to sustain their losses. The *Bulletin* of yesterday says: On Saturday the tea jobbing house of N. H. Gillett & Co., 111 Wall street, suspended payment with liabilities stated at $151,700, and estimated at about $30,000 below that amount. As the firm have not done a large business their failure has not attracted much attention in the trade; it is to be viewed, however, as a result of a state of things in the tea trade which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The importations of teas have, for some time past been excessive, and the present stock on the market is estimated to be fully equal to a twelve months' consumption. This accumulation has caused considerable anxiety to sell, with the result of a heavy decline in prices.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—Richard Pettit, a Philadelphia attorney, committed suicide Tuesday evening in that city by shooting himself through the head. The circumstance would not have excited much comment except that he was to have been married yesterday to an heiress, Miss Staley, who had lately received a handsome estate upon the death of the late Robert Baldclough. Pettit, himself, was of a good family, being a son of a Judge and a nephew of United States Naval Paymaster Pettit. The suicide of a man on whom fortune seemed thus to smile is certainly unaccountable.

LAWLESSNESS IN TEXAS.—A traveller in Texas writes to the Washington *Star* an account of the plunderings and maraudings of the Mexican thieves who hover on the Rio Grande and cross the frontier to steal and pillage whenever and wherever they have a good opportunity. Two bands of thirty men each are now ravaging the country, stealing cattle and burning ranches. Recently the people turned out, and in a running fight killed several of the raiders. The interference of the Government is badly needed for the protection of the frontier.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has been making an estimate of the last cotton crop, and ssys the incoming crop is, or will have been by September 1st, the most valuable crop ever raised in the United States. The average price has been better sustained and higher than ever before. The money paid for it in its raw state will not fall far short of $330,000,000. Of this sum, about $35,000,000 have gone to the speculators and first purchasers, leaving $295,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum is nearly $35,000,000, estimating her crop at 400,000 bales.

CONVICTED.—Joshua Nicholson and Thos. R. Wholan Alias Hollahan, who killed Mrs. Lumley in Baltimore was convicted of murder in the first degree. During the conclusion of the trial Hollahan leaped from the prisoner's box and struck Deputy Marshal Frey with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson also sprung from the box and made for Frey when an indiscriminate melee ensued. The prisoners were finally secured.

Just as there is a prospect of getting rid of the nuisance of polygamy in Utah, some of the females of the goodly commonwealth of Massachusetts are moving for its establishment in that abode of all the virtues and all the refinements. We see it stated that one hundred and sixty-two women of Lowell, have petitioned the Legislature of "The Hub" to make polygamy legal—conditional, however, upon the consent of the first wife.—*Whig.*

ALLEGED STUPENDOUS FRAUDS AND BRIBERIES.—A Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the Legislature of Vermont has undertaken the investigation of the management of the Vermont Central railroad, which promises to develope frauds and intrigues rivaling those of the famous Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific.

METHODIST UNIVERSITY.—The locating Committee of the M. E. Church appointed to choose a site for a central Methodist University with half a million endowment have located it at Knoxville. Fifty thousand dollars and the site was subscribed by the citizens. This gives Knoxville two universities and fixes it as a southern educational centre.

A 1,200 acre plantation, near Tuscumbia, Ga., has been purchased by a German colony.

Oakes Ames is dead. There was no struggle. He died in the presence of his family.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY
New York City.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A dispatch from Rocky Mount to the Petersburg *Appeal*, on the 4th inst., says: "This morning about 9 o'clock an ox appeared on the street opposite the Methodist Church, very vicious and fighting everything in reach. Some children escaped by running into the church, others climbing trees. It was soon announced that he had attacked his owner, Mr. R. H. Hicks, gored other cattle and hogs, and that he was bitten by a mad dog. Twelve or fifteen citizens armed themselves, and pursued him, and after shooting him forty-six times, they succeeded in killing him two miles from town, about 4 o'clock, P. M., and buried him. Great excitement prevailed all day. This is the second case of hydrophobia among cattle in the last few days.

Says the Salisbury *Watchman*: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina held, last week, its seventieth session in St. Paul's church, near Salisbury. Some forty members were in attendance. Among the principal items of business transacted was a resolution, deferring all agitation of a union with the Tennessee Synod, or any other ecclesiastical body until the year 1878. An endowment fund for the purpose of establishing a Theological Seminary somewhere within the bounds of the Synod was created and $12,000 raised. The next session of this body is to be held in St. Paul's church, Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday before the first Sunday in May, 1874.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad last Wednesday in Salisbury failing, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held. Amongst the business transacted, says the *Sentinel*, was the appointment of a committee, consisting of President Howerton, John I. Shaver, of Salisbury, and A. H. Shuford, Esq., of Catawba, to co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, to relieve the road from its present embarrassments, with full discretionary powers to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the company's property and franchises as in their judgment may seem best for the State and the individual stockholders.

The Raleigh *News* gives an account of a shooting affair in Cabarrus, which occurred last Saturday. A white man by the name of Motley sent word to W. Whittington that he had been "talking about" his family and to look out, that he intended to kill him. About twilight, Saturday evening, Motley, in company with another white man and a negro boy, rode up to Whittington's house, and while dismounting from his horse was shot and instantly killed. Mr. Whittington, after the killing, proceeded to the nearest magistrate's and delivered himself up, and was jailed. He is a man 50 or 60 years of age, of fair character.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Farmer's Council of Virginia and North Carolina Association, delegates from North Carolina to the National Agricultural Congress, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 28th of the present month, viz.: Dr. L. W. Batchelor, of Halifax county, and Mr. Wm. H. Burrell, of Warren county, principals, and Mr. M. P. Purnell, of Halifax county, and Mr. W. W. White, of Warren county, alternates.

The Kingston *Gazette* says: We saw on exhibition here last Monday, a cotton planter, the invention of two young men of this county, named Nobles and Koonce, which is entirely different from anything of the kind we ever saw, and which, for pacticability we think superior to any ever brought before the public. With this planter and Dr. Bagby's plow for siding and chopping cotton, the scarcity of labor will be but little felt by our farmers.

The Raleigh *News* says: We learn that William I Miller, of Catawba county, was brutally murdered by one Adolphus L. Stewart, also of that county, on Monday last week. The weapon used by Stewart was a hand-spike. Stewart has escaped and is now at large. The murder was premeditated, there being neither a fight nor a quarrel.

Mr. Jonas Jarrett, a carpenter, of Lincoln county, is now sixty years old and has not a gray hair on his head. He says that at most kinds of work, he can do as much as when he was but 25. He has always been temperate about spirituous liquors, but has used tobacco all his life. Mr. J. has a fine-looking second wife about thirty years old.—*Southern Home.*

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: The newspapers of the State have generally published that the Irish peddler, shot it is charged by Crawford Holtshouser, in the eastern part of Rowan, has since died.—This is a mistake. He is nearly entirely well.

The Raleigh *News* says: At Cary, six miles west of Raleigh, on the North Carolina railroad, lives a man who has five brothers-in-law, all of whom, as well as himself, were born on the same day of the month, we believe on the 17th day of February.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says: We learn from Mr. Richard Rozzell that Mr. Henry Howard, near Dry Ponds, in Lincoln county, has 68 grand-children and 30 great-grandchildren. He is 72 years old and still follows the plow and does a good day's work.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The Raleigh & Gaston train yesterday afternoon brought several English immigrants seeking investments and homes. They are the pioneers of those we announced last week on their way hither.

The Reidsville *Record* says: We learn from reliable authority that two or three of the young Staleys, who recently moved from Patrick county, Virginia, to Colorado, were killed in the late fight with the Modocs.

Two of the boxes of laws of the session of the last General Assembly have been found in Edenton. It will be remembered that H. J. Menninger, the late Secretary of State, was sued because several counties were left unsupplied.

The *State* says Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Greensboro, was assaulted by a negro, on Saturday night, with a brickbat; but Hunter got the better of his assailant and had him lodged in jail.

Magnolia *Advertiser*: C. Stevens, Esq., of Onslow county, arrived here to-day from New York with seven German families, just landed at Castle Garden, and whom he has hired as farm laborers,

Col. John W. Cunningham, of Person county, had 3,000 panels of fence and several barns filled with tobacco, consumed by fire, a short time since, which caught from the burning woods.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

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Magnificent display of

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Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagonere and their teams.

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THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
" $25 00 without table.

C. A. HEGE, *Agent*,
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.
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STEAM ENGINE

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Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

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Is equally applicable and effacacious to young or old.

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Will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.

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Is good for Scalds and Burns.

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Gives Universal Satisfaction.

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Beware of *Imitations* and *Counterfeits*.

The Pain-Killer
Is almost a certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a SURE REMEDY.

The Pain-Killer
Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.

The Pain-Killer
Is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT St., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG ST[ORE]

FOR

Chill and Fever [Cure],
PERFUMER[Y],
SOAPS, FANCY ARTI[CLES],
MUSICAL INSTR[UMENTS],
PURE DRUGS GEN[ERALLY].

LOCAL ITEMS.

HEAVY RAINS AND FRESHETS.—From all sections of the country reports reach us of unusual freshets and great injury to the crops, destruction of fences, &c., last week. In Virginia, South Carolina, and farther South, as well as throughout this State, the damage has been very great. Several streams are said to have been higher than at any time since 1825.

The Yadkin River at Rockford, Surry county, was about 15 feet above common water level. Hay, oats, fodder, live stock and a wagon were seen floating down the river. The river bottoms are badly washed, and the wheat, rye, and oats crops are very badly damaged. Corn was just coming up and will have to be replanted. Judge Pearson's fine river bottom, among others, was, in places washed into deep ruts, hundreds of yards long.

The lands on Ararat, Double Creek, Little Yadkin, and other streams, were also badly damaged. One of Mr. Brower's wagons, loaded with tobacco, was caught in Little Yadkin, and the weed had to be carried out by the box, a considerable portion having been submerged, soiling the stamps, and it is feared ruining the tobacco.

The Yadkin River at Hall's Ferry, was twenty feet above common water. The lands on South Fork Creek were also badly washed, crops very much injured and a great deal of fencing washed away.

Middle Fork, the stream at the lower end of town, was also unusually full, and the damage caused thereby considerable.

The brick-yard on Mr. A. N. Reich's premises, two miles from here, was submerged, causing a loss of some 75,000 brick.

The Railroad track between Greensboro' and Kernersville was considerably injured, but is now repaired.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, N. C.

On Saturday and Sunday last, a very large concourse of people assembled at Friedberg Church, about nine miles from this place, for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the formation of that congregation.

The exercises were highly interesting and appropriate to the occasion. The services were opened with music by the Church Choir of Salem, followed by Rev. R. P. Lineback, who delivered a very impressive discourse, full of allusions to the past, and the kind and merciful dealings of the Lord with his people. Revs. C. Lewis Rights and Samuel Rothrock offered fervent and impressive prayers.

The scene in the large and beautiful grove which surrounds the Church, where the services were conducted, was very picturesque, resembling a large camp-meeting. Two stands were erected, one for the ministerial brethren, and the other for the musicians and choir. Immediately in front of the stands were seats for all. Good order prevailed and all seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. The music was excellent and the singing charmingly sweet and touching. The airs were well chosen, with an ear to variety and excellence, exhibiting rare taste in the worthy conductor, Prof. E. W. Lineback.

After the morning services were over, the scenes on the ground reminded us of a picnic on a large scale, everybody being busy at the numerous vehicles, refreshing the inner man. All were gay and happy, and the joyous faces of young and old indicated good will one towards the other.

The graveyard, or more properly in the good old Moravian term, "God's Acre," was full of people, all anxious to find the oldest landmarks of this interesting spot, so well kept for over one hundred years. Among the most interesting was the resting-place of Peter Frey, who died in 1766. Adam Spach, Sen., the first settler, and the last resting places of various heads of families, many of whose descendants were present to celebrate the day. One tombstone attracted our attention, as it is probably the only one in this State, if not in the South, bearing an inscription altogether in the German language, to the effect that "Here lie buried the remains of Barbara Clodfelter." Many of the inscriptions are well executed and when freshly cut, must have been quite neat in appearance. Some of the tablets contain inscriptions in the English, German and Latin language, all on the same slab. This was customary in those days.

Another interesting spot is the "Indian Spring," where the water trickles from an excavation in a solid rock into a neatly cut circular basin of granite, said to have been made by the aborigines.

In the afternoon a Lovefeast was served, and it was estimated that nearly 1800 people partook of the "cake and coffee." Here again the music by the choir was excellent. All seemed highly delighted with the arrangements. The pastor, Rev. A Lichtenthaeler, conducted the Lovefeast services.

Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz read a brief historical sketch of the past century, portions of which will be found below. The large audience was very attentive and seemed deeply interested in the brief review presented to them. Rev. Mr. Grunert also addressed the people, as did the Revs. Samuel Rothrock and Joseph Miller.

On Sunday morning the whole congregation of people proceeded to the graveyard, where an appropriate litany was read, interspersed with singing.

At 11 o'clock Rev. C. Lewis Rights preached to perhaps the largest concourse of people ever assembled at this church, numbering about 2,000.

Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz closed the services in a solemn and impressive manner in the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the high waters in the early part of the week, and the thretening aspect on Sunday morning, both days were sufficiently bright and clear, to make the outdoor arrangements pleasant and comfortable.

Brief History of the Moravian Congregation at Friedberg, N. C., during the first Century of its existence.

Soon after the first Moravian brethren arrived in Wachovia, as the tract in Western North Carolina was called, which they had purchased from Lord Granville, several German families settled near the southern boundary of the tract, on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, (in 1754.) Some of these had been acquainted with the Moravian brethren in Pennsylvania.—Among others, Adam Spach, a native of Alsace, emigrated to North Carolina in 1754, and settled in this neighborhood. In September of the same year, he visited Bethabara, the newly established colony of the Brethren, for the first time, in order to become acquainted with his nearest German neighbors. This visit led to a request that religious services might be held in his neighborhood. During the Indian war, 1759, many of these brethren found refuge in Bethabara, where they enjoyed the meetings, and were awakened to their sinful condition by the preaching of the gospel, and when about returning home, the request for occasional preaching among them was again urged. Br. Bachhof was commissioned for this purpose and visited the Southfork settlement on Nov. 26, 1759. The day was spent in visiting from house to house, and at night eight families assembled at the house of Adam Spach, to whom he preached the first sermon ever delivered in this neighborhood. The families alluded to were those of Adam Spach, George Hartman, John Miller, Faber, Christian Frey, Peter Frey, Martin Walk and Christiam Zimmerman, (descendants of these families still live in this section,) These visits were continued from time to time. In 1760, Indians again appeared, and by continued outrages, caused the inhabitants again to flee to Bethabara.

In 1763 Abraham Hartman and family arrived, and in the year following, Peter Frey, Sr:, Valentine Frey, George Frey, John Nicholas Bœckel and Frederick Bœckle and families, arrived. The brethren Ettwein and Utley preached at stated times,

In 1766 a school and meeting-house was built, a graveyard laid out, and the first one interred was Peter Frey, Sr., in May, 1766. The meeting-house was dedicated on the 11th of March, 1769. Next day Br. Utley preached the first sermon and baptized two infants, Joseph Frey and John Walk. Fourteen heads of families, viz: Adam Spach, Valentine Frey, Christian Frey, Peter Frey, George Frey, George Hartman, Adam Hartman, John Miller, John Nicholas Bœckel, Frederick Bœckle, Jacob Greter, (Crater) Martin Walk, Peter Foltz and Christian Stauber, petitioned for a resident minister, and Brother L. G. Bachhof was introduced as pastor, Feb. 18th, 1770. In 1771 the name of Friedberg was given to this neighborhood. On Jan. 19th the Holy Communion was held for the first time at Friedberg.

On the 4th of April, 1773, the Society at Friedberg was constituted a regular Moravian Congregation, with Br. Bachhof, as pastor, he having been ordained a regular minister.—About this time several families arrived from Maryland and Pennsylvania, bearing the famillíar names of Ellrod, Goslen, Rothrock and Slater. On May, 4th, 1774, a severe frost greatly damaged the growing crops of wheat, rye, as well as the fruit and forest trees. The trees and undergrowth were stripped of their foliage and the grass withered. The consequence was that the wild animals of the forest, squirrels, opossums, raccoons, wildfowl, bears, panthers, wild-cats and wolves, from the mountains came down in large numbers and depredated on the growing crops. The whole supply of gunpowder in Wachovia was exhausted in a few days in their destruction. The harvest was nevertheless fair, under these adverse circumstances. The settlement prospered temporally and spiritually. At the close of the year the congregation numbered 202.

On the 16th of March, 1775, a violent storm carried off the roof of the school-house. The children who were in the house, escaped injury.

The Congregation continued [illegible] good, was the influence [illegible] country. Br. Bachhof died in September, 1776 and was succeeded by Br. Valentine Beck.

During the Revolutionary War nothing of interest occurred, save the march of Cornwallis through the country in 1781, causing great distress aud trouble. In this year the small pox prevailed to an unusual extent. There were 96 cases of which however only 6 proved fatal. On July 4th 1783, Independence was celebrated, with hearfelt joy at the return of peace.

In 1784 bands or companies for prayer were formed. Br. Simon Peter succeeded Br. Beck.

On January 8. 1786, it was determined to build a new church; and on Feb. 19, Bishop deWatteville, then on a visit to Wachovia, accompanied by his wife Benigna, eldest daughter of Count Zinzendorf, offered a fervent prayer at the laying of the corner stone. In this year the church also received the deed for the land belonging to the church tract. A spirit of worldlymindedness and carelessness pervaded the Congregation in 1787, causing much distress. On March 12, 1788, the new church was dedicated to the worship of God. In 1791, Br. Martin Schnider succeeded Br. Simon Peter as minister of the Congregation. Much siskness prevailed in 1793. A new bridge was built over South Fork, adding much to the convenience of attending the meetings. Much sickness among the children in the fall of 1794.

1804. Br. John Gambold took charge of the congregation. Addition to parsonage. In Oct. Sr. Gambold died. In 1805 Br. Gambold was called to serve the Cherokee Indian Mission.—Br. Christian D. Buchheltz, followed as pastor. The summer of 1806 was very dry. Mills were stopped for want of water. Br. C. Henry Ruede, succeeded Br. Buchholtz in 1807. The war of 1812 did not affect the congregation.—The pastors of the church continued to keep a day school with considerable success. On March 12th, 1819, the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the first church, was celebrated. Br. C. Fr. Denke succeeded Br. Ruede in 1822.—Corner-stone of the present church laid in1823. Much sickness in 1825. Church dedicated in 1827, and Sunday School organized. Sr. Denke died in 1828. Br. Henry A. Shultz succeeded Br. Denke in 1833. Br. Shultz soon made regular appointments for preaching in the vicinity, and a more earnest christian life became apparent in the congregation. Br. Samuel R. Huebner was Br. Shultz's successor in 1839.—Much sickness in 1843. 350 cases of ferer.—In 1844 Br. E. T. Senseman became pastor.—On March 21, 1847, Br. Edward J. Mack, was ordained a Deacon by Bishop VanVleck, in the church at Friedberg. He soon after left for the Cherokee Mission field, where he still serves as missionary. In 1848 there was much distress on account of epidemic diseases followed by fevers, measles and mumps. 1850 was healthy. In 1851 Br. F. F. Hagen, succeeded Br. Sensaman. The summer of 1854 was intensely hot. Br. C. Lewis Rights succeeded Br. Hagen in Nov. 1854. The winters of '56 and '57 were very cold. This congregation flourished in spiritual matters. During the late civil war there was considerable distress. Many of the brethren were in the army sharing the sufferings and dangers of a soldier's life. At home the distress was principally occasioned by high prices of the necessaries of life. In April, 1865, the war ended. In Jan. 1865 there was a heavy freshet and on the 21st of same month the heaviest sleet ever known, occurred. Br. R. P. Lineback succeeded Br. Rights in 1865. In 1866 there was a considerable revival of religion. Fevers prevailed in '68, '69, '70. '71 and '72.—In April, '72, Br. A. Lichtenthaeler succeeded Br. Lineback.

At the close of the century the church at Friedberg numbered 239 communicants, non-communicants, 46; children, 156. Total 441.

MINISTERS AT FRIEDBERG.

L. G. Bachhof, Valentine Beck, Simon Peter, Martin Schneider, John Gambold, C. D. Buchholtz, C. H. Ruede, C. Fr. Denke, Henry A. Shultz, Samuel R. Huebner, Edwin T. Senseman, Francis F. Hagen, C. Lewis Rights, R. Parmenio Lineback, and Adolphus Lichtenthæler.—15,

SUPERIOR COURT.—Spring Term of Superior Court of Forsyth County in session, His Honor, Judge Cloud presiding with his usual ability. There are no cases of much importance on docket.

Two capital cases will probably be tried, —one colored murder case, noticed in this paper at the time of its committal, near Bethania, in this county; the other, James W. Elliott indicted for the slaying of James Harris, removed from Davidson to this county, set for to-day.

We learn that the Forsyth county Ku-Klux case was dismissed, under the provisions of the Amnesty Act passed by the late Legislature.

FINE TOBACCO.—We learn that Mr. Hardy Carroll, of Stokes county, was awarded the premium of two hundred pounds Tobacco Fertilizer, offered by the Messrs. Lash & Hairston, for the best one hundred pounds of tobacco, bringing the highest price at their warehouse, by the first of May. Mr. Carroll's tobacco was sold for $85 per cwt.

The ladies of the Methodist congregation at Winston, presented their pastor, Rev. H. M. Cole, with a handsome and valuable cloth coat.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—T. N. Ramsay, General Deputy for N. C., will address the people of this place on the night of the 21st, upon the subject of Temperance and in the interest of the Independent Order of Good Templars. This order is the most popular and successful of all Temperance organizations, numbering over a half million members in its ranks now.

We would direct attention to the beautiful "Lee Monument Portrait," advertised in this paper. Mr. W. A. Holderness is Agent for this and adjoining counties.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70 a		Salt Liverpool	2 30
Wheat,	1 65	a 1.70	" American,	2 25
Meal,	2	a 2½	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Chop,	1½	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a1·25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12
Eggs,	10	a 00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6 a 8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7 a 8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green, 7, Dry	15
Butter,	25	a 00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Apples, green,	75	a 1.00	Clover Seed,	
" dried,	3	a 6	Home grown;	8.50 a 9.00
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" irish,	75	a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,	
Sugar,	15	a 15	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
" crushed	15	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60
Rags,	3	a 4		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

LUGS—Common,	4 75 to 5 50
" Medium,	5 50 to 6 50
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to 7 00
" Medium,	7 00 to 9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	6 75 to 7 75
" " Fancy,	8 50 to 15 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	8 50 to 10 50
" Good to Fine,	12 00 to 25 00
" Fancy	[illegible]

Market active for all grades in good keeping order.

New York, May 13.—Cotton, 19½ a 19¾ Flour, $6 00 to $6 60; Corn, 67 a 00 Wheat, 1 65 a 0 00; Gold, 00 a 118¾; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, May 13.—Cotton 18½ a 18¾ Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 90 a $2 00; Corn white, 67 a 68, yellow, 00 a 00; Oats, 50 a 52; Bacon, 8 a 10; Whisky, 91 a 00; Lard 8a 8½

Richmond, May 13.-Wheat, $1 40 a$0 00; Corn 70 a 75; Oats 53 a 00; Flour, superfine 8 00 a 8 25.

Charlotte, May 13.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 50 a 4 75; Corn, 65 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 35 a 1 40 Peas, 80 a 90: Lard, 11 a 12.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Gen. S. F. Patterson, in Caldwell Co., on the evening of May 1st, by the Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, Mr. J. GAITHER HALL, of Hickory Tavern, to Miss ANNIE E. JONES, daughter of Gen. W. F. Jones, deceased.

DIED,

Departed this life at his residence near Danbury in Stokes county, on Monday night of the 5th inst., JAMES DAVIS, Esq., in his 79th year. Mr. Davis was a worthy and highly respected citizen.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

The "LEE MONUMENT" Portrait of
Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.
Engraved on steel by A. B. Walter, under the direction of the American Art Union and adopted and sold by the Lee Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of Erecting a Monument to the memory of GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

THE undersigned, the authorized agent of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, General W. N. Pendleton, chairman, are now canvassing Forsyth and other counties, for subscribers to the "Lee Monument Portrait" of General Lee. The adoption ot the life-like picture for the purpose named is sufficient to establish it in the favor of all who have not examined it. It is only sold by subscription.

In my absence the portait can be obtained by applying to Miss Julia E. Holderness, at Wilson's Hotel.

Persons at a distance who may desire this beautiful engraving, can obtain the same by sending $5 for the large and $1.75 for the small size, to W. H. HOLDERNESS,
May15-1873 Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.

ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same.
May 15, 1873.-20-1m, C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Billious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Temperance Bitters

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS, COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C

1873. SPRING. 1873.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.
ALSO
White Goods, Embroideries, &c

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.
Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
March 27, 1873.-13-3m. pd.

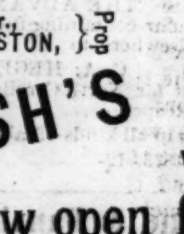
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
For Sale in Winston.
I OFFER for sale a large two-story brick Dwelling house, containing seven rooms, and a well-arranged basement under the whole house. There are good and convenient out-houses on the premises.
The lot is 150 feet front on *Main Street*, by 200 feet deep, running through from *Main* to *Salt street*.
The dwelling is so located, that there is ample room on either side for the erection of any kind of a business house.
The lot is very desirable, being near the dividing line between Salem and Winston, and is the most convenient location on Main Street, to the Railroad Depot, For particulars apply to Pfohl & Stockton.
May 1, 1873. E. A. PFOHL.

GO TO WOMMACK'S IF YOU WANT GOOD BARGAINS!
THEY'VE GOT THEIR
NEW GOODS,
AND LOTS OF THEM,
AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.
They will give you the highest market price for your Produce, Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.
J. L. FULKERSON
IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."
The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.
Something NEW is added every week.
KID GLOVES,
'ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.
FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,
BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00.
Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
F. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.
PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles at low prices.*
Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."
The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."
After the completion of the Railroad, our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.
We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Prop. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.
LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE, WINSTON, N.C.,
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.
OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has
Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,
which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
March 6. LASH & HAIRSTON.


KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.
OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.
Woman's Glory is Her Hair. LYON'S KATHAIRON

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In the Superior Court.
John G. Ector and wife Phœbe I. Ector, plaintiffs, against
David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown, defendants.

The commissioner appointed to make sale of the lands mentioned in the pleadings in the above entitled cause, having on the 7th day of April, 1873, filed his report of the sale thereof, and said report setting forth that said lands brought a fair price; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court that notice be published in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, requiring said defendants, if they have any exceptions to said report, to file such exceptions in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, State of North Carolina, on or before the first day of June, 1873.

L. E. JOHNSON, C S. C.
April 9, 1873. 16-6t.

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN KERNERSVILLE.
MRS. DR. KERNER
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.

Poetry.

The Love of God.

Like a cradle rocking—rocking,
  Silent, peaceful, to and fro—
Like a mother's sweet looks dropping
  On the little face below—
Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
  Jarless, noiseless, safe and slow;
Falls the light of God's face bending
  Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
  Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
  Holds the closest, loves the best,
So when we are weak and wretched,
  By our sins weighed down, distress'd,
Then it is that God's great patience
  Holds us closest, loves us best.

O great Heart of God! whose loving
  Cannot hindered be nor crossed;
Will not weary, will not even
  In our death itself be lost—
Love divine! of such great loving,
  Only mothers know the cost—
Cost of love, which all love passing,
  Gave a Son to save the lost.

Humorous.

Love Through a Speaking Tube.

There is a story told of a young man who got into trouble through his persistent folly of reading newspapers. It seems that he saw an account how lovers in Seville, when they are forbidden to visit their heart's delight, stand under the young ladies' windows at night, and converse through a hollow tin tube, made in sections so that it can be shut together like a spy glass and used as a cane. This youth loved a damsel whose father regarded his love's young dream as an inferior kind of nightmare, which had to be shaken off at all hazards. So he refused to permit the dreamer to come to his house. Well, this infatuated one went down to a tinner, and procured about forty feet of tin tubing, which closed up into the smallest possible space. Then he used to go around in the evening, unreaf his speaking trumpet, and run it up to the second story back window where his angel was, and roost out on the fence, whispering all kinds of sweet things along through his forty feet of pipe. This was all very nice so far as it went. But one evening the eagle-eyed old man came to the room-door with a pitcher full of hot water in his hand, and sent his daughter off suddenly on an errand. Then the despicable old man called down the pipe in a falsetto voice until the youth placed his ear against it, and then—! There was only about a quart of hot water, but was sufficient to make one side of the young lover's face look like underdone tenderloin steak. When his friends ask him what is the matter, he says he has been down in the country and been sunburnt; but he is convinced that Spanish customs—taken as a whole—are abominable.

A Danbury Dog.

A Nelson street man is the unenvied owner of a dog that is a terror to the neighbors, purely by its snapping and snarling propensities. He snaps at every body, and knows a little something of the flavor of everybody up that way. It is estimated that he has cloth enough in him to make a pair of breeches for every boy on Long Island Sound. The other day a youth on that street loaded up the end of a stick with a mixture compounded of horse radish and cayenne pepper, and commenced shaking it through the fence at the cur; and the cur flew up and caught the bait savagely, and the boy drew the stick away so sharply that it left all the contents in the animal's mouth, and the animal chewed away on it in awful exultation for an instant. Then it commenced to stare, and then spit, and blow, and weep, and paw, and roll over, finally going under the barn, where it remained for two days in religious seclusion. Now when anybody pokes a stick through the fence that dog don't step up. It merely looks over that way, as much as to say, "No seasoning in mine, if you please."

A story is told of a negro in Virginia whose master threatened to give him a flogging if he boiled his eggs hard again. Next morning the eggs came to the table still harder than before.

"You rascal, shouted the enraged planter, "didn't I tell you to cook those eggs soft."

"Yes, massa,' said the frightened slave, "an' I got up at 2 o'clock dis mornin,' an' biled dem five hours, an' it seems I never kin git dese eggs softer."

During the war one of the northern hotel-keepers was on a visit to Norfolk. The eggs came to the table hard.

"Look here," said the hotel-keeper, "Sambo, these eggs are boiled hard. Now take my watch and boil some three minutes by it."

He gave the negro his splendid gold watch. In about five minutes the freedman returned with the eggs and watch on the same plate. The watch was wet.

What have you been doing to my watch?" asked the northern visitor, "Why, it's all wet."

"Yes, sah," said the negro. "I biled de watch wid de eggs. All right dis time, sah."

A man in Wisconsin advertises a horse for sale in the following scriptural fashion;

Thou canst trust thy labor to him for his strength is great.

Thou canst blind him with thy hand in the furrow; he will harrow the valleys after thee.

He will gather thy seed in the barn.

His strength is terrible, in which he rejoiceth.

He pawed the valley, and waxeth proud in his speed. He mocketh at fear, neither turning his back from the hobgoblin.

Lo! how he moveth his tail like a cedar; his sinews are as cables.

His bones are like strong pieces of brass, yea, like bars of iron.

He eateth grass like an ox; behold, he drinketh up a river; and trusteth that he can draw up Jordan in his mouth.

Who can open the door of his face? Yet thou canst approach him with a bridle. His teeth are terrible round about.

I will not conceal his past, nor his comely proportions.

He is gentle, he is kind,
And his tail sticks out behind.
I want to sell him for something I can pay my debts with.

A young man, a stranger, who attempted to leap upon a ferryboat at Detroit, on Saturday fell short and disappeared in the briny deep. He found a life-preserver at hand as he rose, and was drawn out. He lay like a rag for awhile, but finally stood up and looked around. The crowd was ready to do anything for him, and finally one of them asked:

"Can we do anything for you?" The man looked around, shivered, and then gazing at his boots replied: "Yes; just one thing. I wish you'd get a boy to black my boots."

Agricultural.

Cultivation of Orchards.

Much discussion has taken place of late years on the subject of ploughing and cultivating orchards. The season makes all the difference between success and failure. To cut the roots when the trees are growing would be nearly as bad as to attempt to dig them up and transplant them. The same cutting, performed late in autumn, or early in spring, while the trees are dormant, would not be worse than cutting off a portion of the roots in transplanting, or in root-pruning, and the harm done, if any, would be so great, inasmuch as not a tenth part as many roots are cut in cultivating as in digging up or root-pruning. If orchardists will observe this distinction in the proper time of year, they need not fear bad results which sometimes take place when ploughing orchards is done at the wrong time of the year.

In the general absence of observations and instructions on this subject, we are glad to see statement of experiments having a distinct bearing on this point, in a late number of the Prairie Farmer, in a report of the Adams county (Ill.) Horticultural Society. We are informed that S. B. Turner, a worthy relative of Prof. Turner, when ploughing his orchard in summer or early autumn, the fruit invariably cracks and becomes badly damaged, from the check the trees receive and the subsequent second growth. When the orchard is ploughed just before freezing (after growth has entirely ceased,) harrowing, pulverizing and leveling the surface, both in autumn and in early spring, "the fruit is fine, large and smooth."—*Country Gentleman.*

Ratio of Live Stock to Population.

Prof. Therold Rogers, of Oxford University, England, has compiled a curious table showing the proportion of domesticated live stock to population in the chief countries in the world. It shows the following result:

Great Britain: one cow to every 12 persons; one sheep to every person; and one pig to every 10 persons.

France has a cow to every 6 persons; a sheep to every person; and a pig to every 6 persons.

Sweden has a cow to every 3½ persons; a sheep to every 2¾ persons; and a pig to every 13 persons.

Norway has a cow to 2½; a sheep to 1; and a pig to 18 persons.

Denmark has a cow to 2; a sheep to 1; and a pig to 42 persons.

Prussia has a cow to 5; a sheep to 1; and a pig to 5 persons.

Wurtemburg has a cow to 4, a sheep to 2¾ and a pig to 7 persons.

Bavaria has a cow to 3, a sheep to 2½ and a pig to 5 persons.

Saxony has a cow to 6, a sheep to 8, and a pig to 8 persons.

Holland has a cow to 4, a sheep to 4, and a pig to 12 persons.

Belgium has a cow to 7, and sheep to 9, and a pig to 8 persons.

Austria has a cow to 6, a sheep to 2, and a pig to 5 persons.

Switzerland has a cow to 3½, a sheep to 5, and a pig to 7½ persons.

The United States has a cow to 4 persons, a sheep to each person, and a pig to 1½ persons.

The Advance Mower!

Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the North Carolina State Fair, 1872.

THE ADVANCE is no new and untried machine, but one that is well and favorably known in many parts of North Carolina, and where best known is most esteemed.

In these days of cheap and imperfect machines, it is of the greatest importance, that all in want of a REALLY GOOD MACHINE, should know where to find it, and to all such we do not hesitate to recommend "THE ADVANCE":

Because it is LIGHT, SIMPLE, COMPACT and EASILY MANAGED. It works well on SMOOTH or STUMPY LAND and is not liable to get out of order. Has a substantial iron frame which cannot become loose and rickety. The gearing is strong and durable. It is a forward cut machine, the cutter-bar being in front of the wheels. By the different lever arrangements, either end of the cutter-bar may be raised independently of the other, or both ends may be raised at the same time; or the bar may be folded and the team driven through gates or bars, or along the road, without the driver leaving his seat. The gearing is all completely enclosed in a cast iron case so as to exclude all grit, dirt, &c.

There were more of the ADVANCE MOWERS AND REAPERS sold in North Carolina during last summer, than all others put together.

Call and see "THE ADVANCE" or send for illustrated circular containing full particulars, before purchasing elsewhere, to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.,
State Agent for North Carolina for the Advance Mower and Reaper.

Also dealer in all kinds of labor-saving machinery.
March 20, 1873.-12-

Richmond & Danville Railroad,

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R., between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M
Intersection,	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
heap editions at the BOOK STORE

FOR SALE!

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS in the town of Salem, next to the residence of John W. Fries, Esq. Apply to R. GRAY.
Winston, N. C., March 20, 1873. 12-3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY
In the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten year's credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL!—Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country. Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional maps showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address G. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

SAWS

[Established 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING, MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

McKENNEY & CO.,
Claim and Patent Agents.

Claims of Census Marshals of 1860 collected without proof of loyalty.

P. O. Box 429. Washington City, D. C.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DOMESTIC — THE LIGHT RUNNING
Sewing Machine
Is the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address:
"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

LOOK!!! FOR 50 CTS.

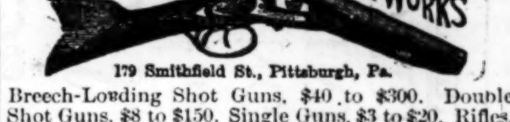
By sending 50c. to GEO. D. BURTON, New Ipswich, N. H., you will receive by return mail your name nicely cut in a **Stencil Plate**, for marking clothing, Books, Cards, &c., with ink, brush, and directions, all post-paid. Address, for Circulars,
GEORGE D. BURTON
New Ipswich, N. H.

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE.

AT APPOMATTOX C. H., VA., APRIL 9th, 1865.

A magnificent 14x17 inch Engraving of the surrender of General Lee, showing the armies, &c. It is truly a gem of art, one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller and post-paid, on receipt of 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address **J. C. & W. M. BURROW, Bristol, Tenn.** Catalogues of Pictures, Books, &c., sent free.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,



179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

FULL WEIGHT SOAP.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
EXTRA OLIVE.

Some brands of Soap are sold short weight—five to eight pounds per box. If you use these Soaps you pay money for what you do not receive. CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO SO?—

Buy PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Full weight Brand. Sold by Grocers in your city.
WILLARD BROS.
Wholesale Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

HOW 'TIS DONE, or the Secret Out. Mustache and Whiskers in **42** days. This GREAT SECRET and 100 others Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the ORIGINAL **"Book of wonders."** Mailed for 25 cents. Address D. C. CUTLER, Carthrge, Illinois.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte Mich.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., New York.

$1.000 REWARD. For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.
14-4w

10,000 GIFTS,
$500,000.

On TUESDAY, July 8th, 1873, the **Third Grand Gift Concert**, under the management of Ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to $500,000, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY, April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Ky., FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and for this purpose only.

(Signed). B S. VEECH, Cashier.

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 wholes for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1000; and 575 for $5000. For tickets and full information, apply to THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
May 1, 1873. Louisville, Ky.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs dail at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

W. T. VOGLER,

DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine **Extracts** for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books
ever Published.

Shakspeare	50	cents
Byron	50	"
Scott	25	"
Goldsmith	50	"
Burns	25	"
Milton	25	"
Cowper	25	"
Wordsworth	25	"
Moore	25	"

At the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

ALMANACS.—A few more Salem Almanacs for the retail trade, at the BOOKSTORE.

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of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against, said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead n bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

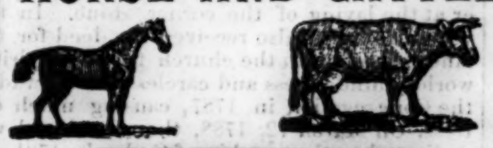
FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 72 ta CROSLAND'S 18.

WORTH & WORTH,

GENERAL
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

HORSE AND CATTLE



POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.

The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

THEA-NECTAR

GREAT REDUCTION
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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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